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### Dusiness Nomes

A.-I will pay 100 per cent more than any sealer on earth for the left off clothing. CAMERON Agent. 85 Sands-St. Brocklyn. "ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MICK

MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA is quickly subdued the MAGIC CURE FOR MALARIA.

"YOUR FINGER NAILS AND FEET." Dr. J. PARKER PRAY, surgeon chropodist, ameneas, first manicure. Finger nais beautified, only \$1. Parisian lady assistant. All diseases of the Feet and Nails carsel. Corns theroughly removed, 50 cents each. Pamless treatment. Relie at once. Culy offices for ladies and geois 42 West 23d-st., near Stean Bros. store. Established 1868.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK-No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 Fast Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave, (Harlem.) Washington-No. 1,322 F-st., London-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Paris-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

## New-Dork Duily Gribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1880.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS TELS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE outlines the actual situation in Europe, and shows that the surrender of Daleiguo must be enforced; the Basutos have bad a battle with the Cape troops; the marder of Lord Mountmorres is being discussed in England; Ireland is less tranquil than heretofore; there has been a quarrel between G. A. Sain and Edmund Yates. The Sultan promises to settle the pending troubles by to-morrow, ----- There is much anxiety in official circles at Rome on account of General Garibalde's supposed plans. === Trickett boasts a verdict in favor of our Government. Of that he will defeat Hanian.

Domestic. - The letter carriers delivered 316,159,657 letters, 122,316,076 newspapers, and 89,067,505 postal cards the last fiscal === The President will anot return to Washington till November 7. = Armed men have seized property of the Government at Dalton, Georgia. - Clergymen of Washington bave issued an address inviting prayer concerning the election. === The last session of the Pan-Presbyterian Coulcil was held yesterday. The steamship Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line, in State prison. - The engine-house of the Vigilant Fire Company, Augusta, Ga., has been

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The bronze statue of Robert Barns was unveiled in Central Park yesterday : George William Curtis delivered the oration. Checkmate, Brambaleta, Grenada, Harold and Judith won the Jerome Park races, ==== Alber: Cole, the missing stock-broker, returned to his fra. ds. === Another session of the Warren Court of Inquiry was held. = Mayor Cooper and Controller Kelly said no more police were needed. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.48 cents. Stocks dull, but strong for certain special-

tics, and steady for others, closing quiet and firm. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 65°; lowest. 50°; average, 5714°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—|Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Firginio, at Stannton, July 26, 1880.

Prom four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General We, the understrued, neard the speech of General
Wade Hampton, delivered in Staunten, on the 26th
of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Falley Virginian on the 29th of July,
and hereby certify that that report was substautially cerrect.

ARCHOBALD G. START,
H. C. TINSLEY,
A. C. GORDON,
HUGGE F. LYLE.

HUGH F. LYLE. Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880. DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with the opesent Bemocratic House pension bill do not have much favor. It has become aimest impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Robert passing the House is very femore, and the Pen-General who is at the head of the Pen-sion Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the brit will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordually act in the matter. Very truly, F. E. BELTZROOVER. E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

Thirty armed men have rescued by force, in Dalton, Georgia, property seized by the United States for violation of the Revenue laws. It remains to be seen whether there will be as much indignation in the South over this outrage, as there was over the illegal acts of one John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, in 1859, to each pupil for less money. Properly who had barely thirty armed men.

Mr. Smalley writes an entertaining description of a company of European tourists, travelling in droves on the coupon system, and helpless in the hands of their guides, who seemed rather to deserve the name of keepers. Mr. Smalley advises greater independence and individuality among travellers, and less reliance on guides and guide-books,

The actual situation in Europe, as outlined in our London cable dispatch, does not foreshadow a pleasant time for Turkey. Although

from the position they have assumed. The current week promises to be unusually eventful.

If Mr. Barnum is in the business of buying mules-a point about which there seems to be little doubt-he ought to make sure of getting a better quality of animal. His latest purchase, whose name is alleged to be Lumperhaps it is the long-lost Lum Tum-is sketched in our Washington dispatches by a leading Greenbacker as a needy blackmailer who has finally sold himself in the only place where he could find a purchaser. It looks bad for the alleged Lum. Or perhaps his name isn't Lum. It may be Tum. But, as Mr. Toots would say, "It's of no conse-

" quence." The unveiling of Sir John Steell's statue of Robert Burns, which is to stand in Central Park for many years to come as companion to the same sculptor's statue of Scott, was happily accomplished yesterday under a kindly sky and with picturesque surroundings. There was a large attendance of the poet's countrymen, and thus a more keenly sympathetic audience than is always to be found on such occasions. Mr. Curtis's admirable address was in a tender, minor key, as was fitting in speaking of one of the most lovable and least fortunate of the poets. A peculiar merit of the speech was its complete merging of the orator in the subject. It Mr. Curtis had been a Scotchman born he could hardly have spoken more in the Scotch spirit nor with better knowledge of the country whose beauties the poet embodied in his verses. It was, in all. an adequate and satisfying tribute, and will be remembered.

The old saw that murder will out was never better verified than in Mmister Lowell's recent a privateer, then lying at anchor in the harbor of Fayal, which was Portuguese territory, and neutral ground. The attack was an extraordinary violation of the neutrality laws. The American vessel, fearing foul play, had moved filled with armed men from the British ships were seen approaching through the darkness. They returned no answer to the challenges of the American captain, who then fired upon them. The attack was renewed later with a much larger force, which was beaten off with a terrible loss of life. The Portuguese authorities were called upon to protect the American vessel, but only remonstrated with the British, and they could indeed have done little more against such a force. The following day the privateer was bombarded by the British until it was abandoned. The claim of our Government upon Portugal for failure to protect the vessel was decided adversely by Louis Napoleon, who acted as arbitrator. Now, nearly seventy years after the event, evidence is discovered by Mr. Lowell in the Admiralty archives in England which fully establishes the responsibility of Portugal, and if it had been known at the time would have caused course, the case can have now only a historical

OUR EVENING SCHOOLS.

To-morrow evening twenty-six schools will be opened for the winter in various parts of the city where free instruction will be given to persons whose ages and avocations are such "as to prevent their attending the day schools." Beyond question some educational advantages was burned at Portsmouth, Va., yesterday; no lives undertakes to support a normal college and a lest, - Some interesting facts about D. D. Lum | university for advanced students, and the fact and his connection with the Democratic and Greeu- that in former winters something like 20,000 and that their value was duly appreciated. And yet among those best qualified to judge there is a prevalent impression that, taking into account the complicated and expensive machinery employed, the results are disappointing. This feeling seems to have invaded the bosoms of the Board of Education, and as a consequence some changes in the system are announced for the coming season. In former years pupils were received as soon as they had thor of a bitter political pamphlet on the Liittained the age of twelve years. No one under thirteen years of age is to be accepted in future, and perhaps it would be still better if the limit had been fixed at fifteen years. Boys and guls who work all day, or the greater part of the day, are as a general thing better off in bed after 9 o'clock in the evening than in school. But in this matter, as in others, some discretion should be given to principals. Another change in the right direction is the establishment of "schools for seniors," where there is some choice as to studies, and where pupils can be taught for part of an evening or upon certain evenings of the week.

There remain, however, two capital defects in the evening schools. These are inefficient teaching and a pernicious system of superintendence and examination. Good teaching cannot be expected without good teachers, and adequate pay alone can command the services of such teachers. Evening schools demand the highest qualifications. Fairly good professional work will not answer for pupils who are wearied by the labors of the day. Such pupils require more than good teaching. Instruction must be made interesting and agreeable. The schools must be made so attractive as to arouse the listless and exhausted who are present, and so politics, and received his instructions from inviting that it will seem a hardship to be kept away for a single evening. None but instructors of the rarest gifts and the most thorough training are competent to achieve success where the demands upon their resources, mental, moral, and physical, are so exacting. In other employments peculiar skill and ability command corresponding wages, and there is no good reason why an exception should be made among teachers. If the whole system were properly adjusted it would even prove a wise economy to pay remunerative salaries. In the evening high school, the city pays less for the tuition of each pupil than it does in the ordinary evening schools, and yet the salaries of instructors in the high school are more than twice as large as those paid to teachers in the other schools. It is the fuller attendance sustained by efficient teaching which enables the city in this instance to give better instruction equipped teachers, energetic, ambitious, healthy, cannot, as a class, be induced to work for a dollar or a dollar and a quarter per hour. however devoted they may be to their profession. Their time and services are worth more; and therefore the evening schools are handed over to the control of mediocrity and inefficiency, with the result of a discouraging amount of absenteeism and almost universal failure.

After the services of first-class teachers have been secured by judicious selection and adequate pay, the obvious course would be to allow them to teach in their own way, which in each the Powers are extremely selfish, and care case would be that particular teacher's best little for the interests of Montenegro, they are | way. As a matter of fact. however, the

by a set of inexorable, Medo-Persian restric- provisions would have to be provided for Rustions, which alter not, and which seem to have been devised for the repression of all individuality, the discouragement of all enterprise, and the chilling of all enthusiasm. What "The "Manual" ordains is lew stern and pitiless. "The Manual" decrees not only what subjects are to be taught, but how, in what order, and for just how many minutes, and during what particular minute each class is to be occupied with each subject. Minute directions are laid down as to methods of instruction, attendance, deportment, and every detail of the teacher's work, and no opportunity is left for any let up or variation. A so-called Examiner drops in for a few moments now and then to make sure that no venturesome teacher, following the dietates of common sense or experience, has changed the routine to suit the varying degree of proficiency among his pupils or to adapt his methods to their different tastes, or needs, or temperaments. The teacher soon discovers that if he is to preserve a good standing with his superiors, it is a matter of vital importance to have every member of his class armed with a long slate pencil in accordance with an edict of the superintendent, while any alertuess or proficiency manifested by his pupils in any line not definitely mapped out in "The Manual" is a matter of minor moment. Pupils are expected to say certain words and do certain things on certain fixed occasions; and under the vicious system of examination which enforces this deadening routine, mere parrotry passes for learning, teaching becomes more and more strained and mechanical, and degenerates into a regulation drill, or, still worse, into a fexy effort to delude some assistant superintendent whose advent is imminent, by treating pupils to a preparatory cram.

This mischievous system is not confined to evening schools; but in these discovery of new evidence concerning the Fayal schools particularly, where the attendance outrage of 1814, which greatly stirred the sculs is mainly voluntary, its baneful effects are of our forefathers in the War of 1812-'15. It most plainly visible in the scanty and irregular was an attack by three British ships of war upon attendance, for under it no school can be made interesting any more than it can in any broad sense be made profitable. Give these schools the best and most conscientious teachers in the profession, set free from the espionage and criticism of narrow-minded officials, and in the up under the guns of the castle, when four boats | place of a spiritless drill for class parades, our hard-worked youth will be furnished with the solid instruction and genuine mental training which the city owes them.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is, as our London cable dispatch indicates, exceedingly difficult to get at the actual truth concerning the relations of the belligerents in Central Asia; simply because Russian and Eastern diplomatists keep their own counsel in a way from which English and American leaders might gain a useful hint. No newspaper reporter in St. Petersburg has dared to try to worm out the facts in an interview with Melikoff or the Marquis Tseng, as would have been done in New-York. The information which has dribbled out is, much of it, evidently mere guess-work, or cunningly devised rumors intended to have their effect on other Powers, probable antagonists of Russia in the near future. Throughout the progress of the whole negotiations in St. Petersburg it has been Russian policy to represent China as snubbed and threatened by the Czar in a manner which, if true, is strangely at variance with the fierce energy shown by the Chinese Government in their treatment of Chung cession of exorbitant Russian demands, For instance, late advices from St. Petersshould be furnished to this class by a city which | burg declare that "Russia has decided to "transfer the negotiations to Pekin, insists 'upon the conditions of the Livadian treaty, "and also demands the possession of a porback parties were given to the public. === Brock- pupils have availed themselves of these oppor- "tion of Kuldja in which to establish ubjects threatened by the Chinese.

matist, Tseng, has no mouthpiece in Europe. The Chinese papers, on the other hand, give quite another view of the case. From their statements it does not seem at all probable that China is inclined to come down and eat humble pie without a struggle, The Hong vadian treaty, has just been promoted by the American astronomers can be appreciated. Emperor, and that his promotion was inthe Imperial Council of his anti-foreign belligerent policy. "The war party, headed "by Prince Chun and the General Tso "Tsung" (who holds in China very much the same position and authority in military matters that General Grant does here), " are still 'supreme in the Imperial Council." Colonel Gordon arrived in Pekin, from England, intent on pacifying the Government, and The North China Herald states that "his advice has induced the Grand Secretary, Li Hung "Chang, to listen to more moderate proposals." This does not, after all, amount to much, as the Grand Secretary always belonged to the peace party. He and his brother are, in fact, the leaders of the Moderates, who are willing to patch up a peace with Russia on any terms rather than begin a costly war. Unfortunately for the chances of peace, however, the latest advices from China state that the two brothers, though still in power, are not in favor with the Emperor. Marquis Tseng, the Ambassador to the Czar, was decidedly opposed to them in

the war party. It is certain that troops are being gradually sent into Kuldja; 10,000 regulars and as many Kalmucks belonging to the militia have quietly been dispatched to man the outer posts, and are largely officered by Englishmen. Should the war once begin, it would be a matter of interminable duration. The hordes of hardy Mongolian Tartars and Chinese which China could pour down into the fertile bottoms of the Amoor are countless. The actual present fighting force of China-on paper 800,000 men-is no more an index to her real military resources than was our standing army, when the civil war began, to the vast swarms who went up to battle from every hill and valley of the Union. The Russian Government knows this fact too well to provoke a war merely for the sake of the prosperity or safety of a colony of Russian Drinzans in Kuldja. If the difficulty is one of money, Russia would be much more likely to risk a war. Questions of human-

ity are not held supreme in St. Petersburg. General Skobeleff, who is operating to the west of Kuldja, has by this time, too. fully tested the difficulty of transporting troops and provisions to the seat of operations. Energetic Americans, with their live systems of railways, telegraphs, etc., can hardly conceive the intolerable tardiness of movement over the vast plains and mountain ranges between St. Petersburg and Central Asia. where, as a recent traveller testified, it requires three full months to accomplish a dis-

now so situated as to be unable to withdraw | teacher finds himself hemmed in and hampered | done by railway. Not only transportation, but sian troops during the greater part of , the journey. Enormous loss of life would follow such a war, and it would probably result not less from disease and privation on the route than from actual slaughter. The Chinese troops would have at least the advantage which the invaded always possesses over the invader.

THE PASSION PLAY IN NEW-YORK.

A rumor has been in circulation that Mr. Abbey is about to bring out a Passion Play in Booth's Theatre, with "Jemmy O'Neill' in the part of the Saviour, and much horror and alarm are expressed by the religious world in consequence. We do not believe there is cause for any apprehension in the matter. Mr. Abbey is too shrewd a manager to insult public feeling to the detriment of his own business, and so profane an exhibition would undoubtedly outrage the religious sentiment of thousands. It is true that a Passion Play, performed once every ten years by peasants, who are supposed to offer it as an act of devotion, draws crowds to Oberammergan. But the managers of the exhibition there know so well the necessity of sustaining its character as a pious tribute, or act of worship, that they absolutely forbid the erection of hotels or decent accommodations for the multitudes who flock to the little village. The fact that the play is rendered by simple, pious peasants in their own home, without any profit to themselves; that it is supposed by them to purify them for the rest of the decade; that they come to it after receiving the sacrament with prayer and profound abasement of spirit, induces many Christians to regard an otherwise offensive presentation with forbearance, and even with

For a New-York manager to bring the most sacred mystery of our religion upon his boards in order to make money out of it, precisely as he would the Black Crook or opera bouffe; to bill the Saviour and his death on Calvary between the burlesque blondes and Sarah Bernhardt, is, however, an offence, not to the Christian world and to all decent and rightfeeling people alone, but to the popular sense of decorum. The American, whatever his life, is at heart reverent of the name of Jesus. None but the very lowest class of sensationseekers would patronize such a blasphemous exhibition, and they would be debased by it. They might come in numbers sufficient to pay for the venture. But the standing and character of the manager and theatre would be hopelessly damaged in future. Mr. Abbey knows, too, that the effort of the best men in his profession now is to reconcile religious classes to the stage by convincing them that its teachings are not necessarily opposed to good morals or decent living. It would be suicidal policy in him to offer this gratuitous in-ult to the Christian world at this juncture, and we do not believe he will make so grave a mistake as to do it.

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT. At a time when all are noting the remarkable development of this country, it is cause for congratunation that the literary and scientific institutions of the land are keeping pace with its material growth. The erection of the new Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., is an important step in this direction. Professor Swift, who is known throughout the world as the discoverer of many comets, has labored under great disadvantages in his work, owing to a lack of proper facilities. The new Observatory will entirely overcome thes How and their prompt repudiation of his troubles, as the telescope which is to be mounted in its dome is the third largest in size of any is America. But however valuable future discoverie may be, the astronomers of this country have ac complished much in the past. Professor Hall, of the Washington Observatory, discovered the two moons which accompany Mars-one of the grandest achievements of the present century. Professor Bond discovered the lighth satellite of Saturn in 1836, and the transparent ring of Saturn in 1850.

The separation of Biolo's comed into two parts, we way, the forger, has been sentenced to eight years tunities would seem to prove that our evening "securely a colony of Drinzans, Russian 1848, and the transparent ring of Saturn in 1850. The separation of Biela's comet into two parts This, it must be remembered, is only the first seen by American astronomers, and during the Russian side of the story. The Chinese diplo- cclipse of 1875 Professors Watson and Swift discovered three intra-Mercurial planets. In addition to these discoveries the United States claims the honor of finding more than a thousand double and triple stars (many of them being the largest of this class of bodies), over fifty asteroids, and fifteen new comets. When it is remembered that most of this work was done with inferior instruments and Kong Press states that Chang Chih-tung, au- in a country where storms and clouds are so prevalent, the industry and perseverance of our

The new Observatory at Rochester is to be detended to show the hearty approval by voted primarily to discoveries. Its arrangements and facilities are specially designed for this purpose, and much may reasonably be expected from it. It is named after Mr. H. H. Warner, by whom it has been liberally endowed, and its locality is one of the most commanding in Rochester. The new telescope will be twenty-two feet in length and its lens is sixteen inches in diameter; while the dome of the tower will be arranged with the latest appliances for thoroughly sweeping the heavens in every direction.

While America is specially distinguished by its inventions and remarkable enterprises, there is much to indicate that it will take an equally high rank in the various fields of discovery, and it may also be expected with a reasonable degree of certainty that astronomy will eventually find its highest advancement at the nands of American investigators.

Very few religious congresses go so directly to practical Christian work or show so clear an understanding of what that work should be as the Unitarian Conference which has just closed its sessions in Saratoga. They met, as was stated on the first day, " neither to attack any other religious creed nor to defend their own," but to do what honest work they could to make men purer, more civilized, and more like Christ. Very little time was given to windy words; there were no congratulations over the success, numerical, spiritual, or financial, of the sect; the meeting was simply that of business men united in one pursuit and congregated to discuss and meet a great crisis in their affairs. Reports were read of the condition of the tenomination, showing its steady increase; 536 delegates were present from twenty-two States. Appropriations were made with exceptional liberality for educational purposes. This Church, like the Methodist and Catholic, uses her secular schools as a great Christianizing leverage to bear upon the next generation. Other Christian sects might gain a useful hint of simplicity and directness in work from our Unitarian brethren. ---

Our Southern exchanges bring accounts of the

sudden appearance of an epidemic called dengue in different parts of the Gulf States which rages with great violence, three thousand cases being reported in New-Orleans alone. The ac counts would be more alarming if the disease were a fatal one. But dengue, as probably many of our Northern readers do not know, is the oldfashioned break-bone or dandy fever, which they may have heard their grandmothers describe as one of the afflictions of their youth-a violent rheumatic fever in which the patient has reason to behave that every inch of his flesh is on fire, and every joint in his body is being unscrewed, until he would be glad to die. He seldom, however, does die. It was prevalent in the Northern States during the first settlement of the country, when our forefathers lived more upon a diet of salt pork and hot bread than now, and were exposed to the malarious fogs arising from undrained swampy ground. During the last fifty years it has been confined to the Southern States and West Indies. tance of 2,000 miles. 1,500 miles of which is New Orleans, where the food of the people is nu-

wholesome, the drinking heavy, and the drainage especially bad, even for a Southern town, has long been its favorite habitat.

What does The Wilmington (N. C.) Review mean when it says of Hancock's letter on Rebel claims: Coolly and decisively our gallant leader has nailed to the mast the biggest lie that the stalwarts have yet invented"? The expression "nailed to the mast" is never used except in connection with the flag under which the ship sails. Are we to understand that General Hancock is sailing under the biggest lie yet invented in the shape of the Rebel Claims letter, and that he has nailed it to the mast? The biggest lie! Is he going to enter in person into the great competition for the jack-knife?

The outlook for a "change" may fairly be called

There being a perceptible lull in the Democratic wind boom, it is well to remark once more that General Garfield will be the next President of the United States.

That tremendous Democratic argument in favor of a change, the marking of Republican doorsteps with 329, recalls an anecdote of a queer old lady named Ann Mann, who used to live in Providence. Her housekeeping was a little eccentric, and a caller who came one day when the mistress was out scrawled in large letters in the dust upon the top of a table the uncomfortable word "slut." A few days later she met Ann on the street and said, "I called the other day, but you were out." "Yes," replied Ann, "I knew you was there, for I saw you left your card!"

Hancock has stopped writing letters. He does not even explain his old ones-that one to Blanton Duncan, pledging himself to accept a Greenback nomination, for instance,

General Glorious Hancock furnished a comment on his own pledge on the claims question, when he supplied for publication the first letter he wrote on the subject. In that letter he said he inclosed a slip from The Herald newspaper, which gave "a complete and plain answer" on the subject: The slip argued against the necessity of any pledge, and ended as follows: The American people know the truth of General Taylor's remark in the cel-ebrated Allison letter: "One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be coulded in merely on account of them." That covers the case completely. The Superb and the American people agree on that

Mullett is a ferocious Hancock man, and the Superb ought to utilize him in some way. Why not give him a job to roof over the mouths of Hampton, Blackburn and Vance? B lightover has plugged up his own so that he need not be included.

The South does not want any claims paid; of course not. That is why, when an amendment was proposed forbidding the payment of claims of any kind to disloyal persons, one Confederate in the House voted for it, forty-four Confederates in the House voted against it, and tweive Border Demo-crats voted with them. The Republicans voted solidly for the amendment out of a pure spirit of

It is noticed that the 329 inscription does not ap-

What are the Northern Democrats doing in this eampaign? Defending and excusing the Solid South as usual. At all the great Democratic meetings in the North the principal orators are Confederates. The Northern Democrats are, as they always were, the excusers and tools of the South. The brains of the party are in the South, as they always were. The one great Democratic lender in the North now is John Kelly. If Hancock leader in the North now is John Kerly. If Hancock is elected John Kerly and the Solid South will elect bim, and John Kerly and the Solid South will elect bim. Nobody supposes that Mr. Kerly would be given a personal voice in the Administration—the bossing of New-York is the height of his ambition—but he would name the Northern Democrats who would have a voice, and the Solid South would have no trouble in running them and Hancock together.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch's speech at the Cooper Institute meeting has made a powerful impression There is not a business man in the country who is not obliged to confess that the speech gives unan-

Six rebel flags unfurled, and all "mistakes," There'll be 329 of them presently.

The South Carolina build zers are carrying the tissue-ballot into their primary elections with some astonishing results. In a primary in the Fourth Ward of Charleston, on September 24, 551 persons voted, and 702 ballots were found in the box when

Count Andrassy, the ex-Premier of Austria, is traveiling in Scotland, and was last in Inverness, coming from a short stay in Aberdeen. A Liverpool newspaper makes the discovery that

President Hayes and family will visit England after he has laid aside the cures of the Chief Magistracy. The Norwegians of Chicago are preparing to give

Bjørnstorne Bjørnson a hearty reception when he arrives in that city, a week or ten days from now. "The Cry of the Clerk," in Funch, was actually opied, although verse, into The London Times. The

anthor who receives this uncommon compliment is Mr. Clement Scott. General Grant has written to Mr. Oliver Hoyt that he will visit Stamford on his return from the Boston banquet, the probable date being October With this visit in view, arrangements are be

ing made for a great nolitical meeting. The following, relating to Dickens's taste in writing materials, is a good example of a feather-weight opic, and the London "Boulevard Journalism" error in imagining that Dickens, in his later years, wrote with a steel pen. He continued his affection for quills to the last, and never used a steel pen save in a strange house or hotel, where a quill could not be proqued?

gifted and lamented testatrix. How could the lady leave a legacy more worthily than to one who, on every occasion, gave proof of his esteem and regard, and who showed himself, at all times and under all circumstances, a loyal champion, and a devoted and respectful friend?"

"The Garfield residence," says a correspondent of The Troy Times," is a modest editice, Gothic in its style of architecture, quite roomy, and evidently constructed with a view both to comfort and elegance. The interior is finished mostly in Eastlake style, very simple, but still pretty and effective. On the mantle in the reception room, opposite each other, are panel portraits of both General Garfield and General Hancock. The walls have some tasteful pictures, but these, as everything else about the place, denote that its owner is not rich enough to possess all the good things that h s heart may crave. The pride of his home is doubtless his venerable mother, seventy-nine years of age, a blithe, happy little lady, still very active for one of her years. The General's children are modest and retiring, and evidently very carefully and fondly trained. Mrs-Garfield could not properly be called a handsome woman, but she has a bright eye and a cheerful welcome for all who come to pay their respects to her illustrious husband. Mrs. Garfield does not like Washington, and never did; but, of course, now that the General is in the field, defeat would bring to her a sad disappointment. The time of a candidate for the Presidency is of course fully occupied, but, in addition to the cares which his novel position brings, General Garfield personally superintends

the management of his farm, a valuable and productive property, more so than farms asnally 20. He has some original notions about farming, and is making a sort of profession of?. All his improvements show a practical hand and thoughtful head."

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 .- A dispatch has been received from F. D. Grant saying that General Grant will spend the greater part of the fall in New-York, and will visit this city during this month.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A horse in Nevada, being sick with colic, ended his sufferings by deliberately dashing out his brains against the stone wall of the corral. It was in Nevada, also, that a pet dog recently committed suicide

Several of the leading citizens of Denver, Col., including the pastor of one of the churches, were mistaken for a party of trappers on their arrival home after a two weeks' hunt in North Park. They were heavily laden with game, which they reported as more abundant than ever before.

Mr. Packard continues his recital of "The Story of a Live School" in the advertising columns to day, and is sure of having the story read. It is one thing to be able to keep a good school, and another to let everybody know about it. The proprietor of Packard's Business College knows how to do both.

"Who are these Pan-Presbyterians that have been having a convention?" asked Mr. Slogoer of his friend Jolliboy. "That's what I want to know myself." said Jolliboy. "I never heard of them till now. I suspect, though, it's only another name for the orthodox fellows who stick to the belief in circul punishment. They probably call themselves Pan-Presbyterians because wheever leaves them jumps out of the frying-pan into

Seth Green publishes a card in The Albany Argus protesting against the action of unthinking farmers who kill salmon trout, black bass and other fish during the snawning season, when they frequent shoal water and are readily taken by spearing. This course is as rumons to the fish interest as a slaughter of setting bens would be to the poultry yard. The salmon trout spawn during October and November, the black bass from June 1 until July 10, the Oswego bass from March 10 until June 1, and the wall-eyed or yellow pike from April 10 until May 20.

A good story comes from Madison, Wis. A young man of that city who, either through snobbery of aziness, will never carry a package through the street, made a purchase the other day of six collars and a neckie, and, as usual, ordered them to be delivered at his residence. Soon afterward a two-horse freight wagon was backed up to the door, and the package laboriously placed on the steps by the driver and an assistant, who apsteries. As the young man's sweetheart was a witness of the scene, it is likely that he appreciated the full force of the joke. inquired whether it should be left in the hall or carried

The smoke-consuming engine invented by Mr. David Sinton, the Cincinnati millionaire, is said to be a complete success. The poculiarity of the invention consists in a series of four arches of varying heights, built of fire-bricks and rising from the sides of the fur nace to the bottom of the boiler. Between the third and fourth arches is a large open heat-chamber. The coal is retained in the fire-bed, in front of the three arches, until the oxygen and coal gases combine and pass under the arches all affame into the heat-chamber, where they produce an intense heat devoid of any smoke. Mr. Sintion will give Chechman the free right to use his lovention in its municipal buildings, and he has no idea of devoing to his own use any money arising from the sale of rights to others.

In the old Friends burying-ground on the principal street of the city of Salem, New-Jersey, stands a magnificent white oak, which looks as if it had a milennium of vigorous life in it yet, although it must have been a tree of majestic proportions when John Fenwick insided there one fine October day two hundred and five years ago and founded the first town on the east bank of the Delaware. The Salem oak is not so remarkable for the size of its trunk, which is scarcely more than twenty feet in circumference at six feet from the ground, as it is for its amplicude of shade. In one direction its branches have a spread of 112 feet, and in the direction at right angles to its greatest diameter its branches extend more than 100 feet. At about 15 feet from the ground the trunk swells into a great mass, and then diverges into at least twenty main branches, each altitude, volume and expression, it is one of the grand est specimens of its kind to be seen in this country. It Why does not some Democrat tell us if he thinks Hancock would veto an appropriation bill if there were a lot of Southern claims fastened to it? The Superb says he is better than his party. He may be, but a more important question is whether he is stronger than his party.

THE BEST CRITICISM ON POETRY .- Shelley's rose, were for the lirst time fully demon-Defence of Poetry," and in the fraustations. As to the former, it has permaps some defects in plan; but, now lifeting those detects, we do not nestant to aronamen it the best criticism on postry in general which exists in the English language; while as a piece of prose it deserves scarcely lower praise. It will be found, as well as the review just alluded to. In Mr. Format's third volume, a great part of which, with the whole of the fourth, is occupied by letters.—[Pail Mail Gazerte.

CONTINENTAL APPRECIATION OF BYRON,-It is remarkable that white Englishmen have often disputed as to the merits of Byrot there has never been much a flerence of opinion on the subject among Continental crimes. There are trany English poets of real emonence was in foreigners have great difficulty in ward of Charleston, on September 24, 551 persons voted, and 702 ballots were found in the box when the polls closed. From this it appears that bailor, box stuffing is no longer used against "niggers" and carpet-baggers exclusively. Perhaps the Chivalry are only using the primaries as a sort of preliminary practice to get their hands in for Hancock in November.

The rebel flag is the appropriate ensign of a party which is fighting for the primaries of Lee and Jackson.

\*\*PERSONAL\*\*

Mr. Thomas Hughes lectures to-day before the Unity Club of Cincumati in Pike's Hail.

Count Andrassy, the ex-Premier of Austria, is James's Gazette.

\*\*Confidential critics. There are hany English poels of real emmeade want foreigners have gracing in the property of approaching. They have never admitted the importance of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate with an approach to sympathy in approaching. They have never acan were required almost many finately stonly in approaching. They have never admitted the importance of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate with an approach to sympathy in approaching. They have never admitted the importance of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate with an approach to sympathy in approaching. They have never admitted the importance of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate within approach to sympathy in approaching. They have never admitted the importance of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate with an approach to sympathy in approaching. They have never admitted the importance of Wordsworth; even Keats has been very inade-quate with an approach to sympathy in approaching. They have never admitted by them; and Shelley is only may beginning to be read with an approach to sympathy in the end with an approach were admitted by them; and Shelley is only may beginning to be read with an approach as the proof of Germany, But Byroh's greates were admitted by them; and Shelley is only may beginning to b

THE FEMALE NOVELIST'S HERO.—In the old times when iterature was careful in the hands of men, women were elevated to a visionary planacie; but now it is the turn of the stronger sex, and there are few things which more suprise the male reader than the flattering picture which he finds presented to him of his own species in the shape of heroes who to him are very questionable specimens of the race. . . Once more we repeat there is nothing so inscrutable as a woman's hero. Being perfect as he is, he may conduct himself like the basest hound, and nobody thinks any worse of him. He remains to all parties as high-scaled and magnanimous a being as ever, even after this extremely silly and futile attempt to lead the conscientions little heroine astray. . . This unconscious hounds ought to soften the gentlemen of the newspapers; but here, we fear, another principle comes in, and your critic, who feels himself in every way a more desirable specimen of humanity than the much-landed here, but who knows that no such appreciation awaits him, be-THE FEMALE NOVELIST'S HERO .- In the old who knows that no such appreciation awaits him, se-comes jealous of his imaginary brother. [Blackwood's Magazine.

Love Stories .- It was, we think, with "Jane Eyre" that it began to be supposed that the hot encounter of two lovers, with all their juxtapositions and all their quarrels, heats, and coolnesses, was the out topic, and the London "Boulevard Journalism" style of grappling with one: "Mr. Bentley is in error in imagining that Dickens, in his later years, wrote with a steel pen. He continued his affection in strange house or hotel, where a quil could not be procured."

There has been much speculation in London society as to the disposition Admiral Carr-Glynn would make of the \$150,000 bequeathed him by Miss Adelarde Neilson. Mr. Edmund Yates very gracefully says: "I hope he will carry out the wishes of the gifted and lamented testatrix. How could the lady leave a legacy more worthily than to one who, on every occasion, gave proof of his esteem and regard. their story not only gives zest to the study of more or dinary existence, but it gives the Indispensable compo-sition, the necessary beginning and ending which every tale requires—[Biackwood's Magazine.

PRINCIPAL SHAIRP'S STUDY OF BURNS.—The lop-stated character of the Professor's estimate of Burns as a poet and a man drew down upon him at the time of its publication the wrath of all Scotland, which will asked to be trified with rather than that of Burns. Fancy a critic regretting that Burns ever wrote his scathing satirties, and that immitable piece of Tentersism in verse. "The Joly Beggars," which Mr. Matthew Arnold, prouse though he is to dip his pen in foliet vinegar, calls "a superb pootic success." Fancy a Scotleman, and presumably a "patriot," quoting some cackie of Mrs. Hemans and Wordsworth by way of criticism on "Scots wha hae," to the effect that it is "not much more than a commonplace piece of school-boy rhodomontade about liberty." Fancy a man so little in sympathy with all subject "as not to get up his facts carefully, but to make such a indicense binnder as to say that on Burns's manadems, in Dumfries, "there is a long, ramiding epitaph in tawdry Latiu"—which epitaph exists only in the Professor's imagination.—[The Examiner. PRINCIPAL SHAIRP'S STUDY OF BURNS .- The

ENGLISH MISTRUST OF "THE UNDISCOVERED. ENGLISH MISTRUST OF "THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY "—English readers of the "Lauf of the Acostook" will, we venture to say, be somewhat disappointed with Mr. Howells's latest production. Not that the work before us is not written in the author's beat style, but then it is a novel with a purpose, and that purpose the ventilation of somewhat distasteful subjects, namely, the vagaries of Spiritualists and Shakers. Mr. Howel's main end in "The Undiscovered Country" has evidently been to exemplify the effect of the doctrines of modern Spiritualism on an inquiring and candid, but ill-resultated, mind. For this he has accentuated the character of Dr. H. ynton, and thrown the other accessories into the shade, so to speak. Whether such a study was